PLAINTIFF'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANTS' MIL NO. 13

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I.

ANY OBJECTION TO MS. ESTRADA'S TESTIMONY IS WAIVED AS IT WAS NOT TIMELY MADE DURING HER DEPOSITION

Fed. R. of Ev. Rule 32(d)(3)(B) provides that,

- "An objection to an error or irregularity at an oral examination is waived if:
- (i) it relates to the manner of taking the deposition, the form of a question or answer, the oath or affirmation, a party's conduct, or other matters that might have been corrected at that time; and
- (ii) it is not timely made during the deposition."

In this case, Ms. DeGenna, who represented Defendants at the time the deposition of Mr. Barrera was taken, did not object to his testimony. Therefore, pursuant to <u>Fed. R. of Ev.</u> Rule 32(d)(3)(B), any objected to said testimony has been waived.

II.

MR. BARRERA'S TESTIMONY IS ADMISSIBLE

Fed. R. of Ev. Rule 701 provides that a witness' testimony in the form of opinions or inferences is appropriate provided it is limited to those opinions or inferences which are rationally based on the perception of the witness. The rule prohibiting testimony concerning ultimate issues has been abolished, and Fed. R. of Ev. Rule 704(a) provides that "testimony in the form of an opinion or inference otherwise admissible is not objectionable because it embraces an ultimate issue to be decided by the trier of fact." Under the Federal Rules of Evidence, opinion testimony is admissible as long as the witness is competent to testify, that is, as long as the witness has perceived the events upon which his opinion is based. The opinion may embrace the ultimate issue to be decided by the trier of fact. See U.S. v. Crawford,

239 F.3d 1086, 1090 (9th Cir.,2001) (lay witness may testify as to an ultimate issue 1 of fact, so long as the testimony is otherwise admissible); U.S. v. Allen, 10 F.3d 405, 2 414 (7th Cir., 1993) (it is no longer a valid objection that witness is offering an 3 opinion on an "ultimate issue"); Wade v. Haynes, 663 F.2d 778, 783 (C.A.Mo., 1981) 4 (it is settled that testimony otherwise admissible is not inadmissible because it 5 embraces an ultimate issue to be decided by the trier of fact); U.S. v. Miller, 600 F.2d 6 498, 500 (C.A.Miss., 1979) (Rule 704 of the Federal Rules of Evidence clearly 7 permits a witness to express an opinion on an ultimate issue to be decided by the 9 jury.) It is proper for a lay witness, in relating his observations, to testify in terms 10 which include inferences and to state all relevant inferences, whether or not they 11 embrace ultimate issues to be decided by the trier of fact, unless the trial judge, 12 exercising judicial discretion, determines that drawing such inferences require special 13 skill or knowledge or would tend to mislead the jury. State v. Wigley 5 Wash.App. 14 465, 468 (Wash.App. 1971). 15 16 Furthermore, statements from Chief Crombach and from OPD officers are 17 considered admissions by party-opponent and are not hearsay. F.R.E. Rule 801(d)(2). 18 III. 19 **CONCLUSION** Based on the foregoing, it is respectfully requested that the motion be denied. 20 Dated: July /(0, 2009 21 LAW OFFICES OF GREGORY A. YATES, P.C. 22 23 Co-Counsel for Plaintiffs, TOMAS BARRERA, SR. 24 Dated: July _____, 2009 LAW, OFFICES OF KIM D. SCOVIS 25 26 27 Counsel for Plaintiff. MARIA LAZOS 28